

opportunity to bring to light truths that are little known and command recognition.

Today, as the cochairman of the House Azerbaijan Caucus, I would like to bring to the attention of this body the tragedy that took place in Khojaly, Azerbaijan, a town and townspeople that were destroyed on February 26, 1992.

At the time, the Khojaly tragedy was widely covered by the international media, including the Boston Globe, Washington Post, New York Times, Financial Times, and many other European and Russian news agencies.

Fifteen years later, there is little attention or interest paid to the plight of Khojaly outside of Azerbaijan.

Sadly, Khojaly, a town in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, now under the control of Armenian forces, was the site of the largest killing of ethnic Azerbaijani civilians. With a population of approximately 7,000, Khojaly was one of the largest urban settlements of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

According to Human Rights Watch and other international observers the massacre was committed by the ethnic Armenian armed forces, reportedly with the help of the Russian 366th Motor Rifle Regiment. Human Rights Watch described the Khojaly Massacre as "the largest massacre to date in the conflict" over Nagorno-Karabakh. In a 1993 report, the watchdog group stated "there are no exact figures for the number of Azeri civilians killed because Karabakh Armenian forces gained control of the area after the massacre" and "while it is widely accepted that 200 Azeris were murdered, as many as 500-1,000 may have died."

At the time, Newsweek Magazine reported: "Azerbaijan was a charnel house again last week: a place of mourning refugees and dozens of mangled corpses dragged to a makeshift morgue behind the mosque. They were ordinary Azerbaijani men, women and children of Khojaly, a small village in war-torn Nagorno-Karabakh overrun by Armenian forces on 25–26 February. Many were killed at close range while trying to flee; some had their faces mutilated, others were scalped."

Time Magazine stated "While the details are argued, this much is plain: something grim and unconscionable happened in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly two weeks ago. So far, some 200 dead Azerbaijanis, many of them mutilated, have been transported out of the town tucked inside the Armenian-dominated enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh for burial in neighboring Azerbaijan. The total number of deaths—the Azerbaijanis claim 1,324 civilians have been slaughtered, most of them women and children—is unknown."

Azerbaijan has been a strong strategic partner and friend of the United States. The tragedy of Khojaly was a crime against humanity and I urge my colleagues to join me in standing with Azerbaijanis as they commemorate this tragedy.

# A TRIBUTE TO ALAN AND NANCY BRODOVSKY FOR THEIR DEDICATION TO EDUCATION EXCELLENCE

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 2010*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to Alan and Nancy Brodovsky, who are widely known for their community service in Sacramento, California, and especially for their devotion to education excellence.

Madam Speaker, I became aware of and made many friends in the Sacramento Jewish community as a result of a decade in the legislature and through family connections. I have always been impressed by the vibrancy and commitment of the volunteers in our state capital, and have maintained strong ties with my friends there.

Alan Brodovsky is a Sacramento native who has been among the most active in giving his time to the community. He has been particularly involved in supporting the establishment and growth of the Shalom School, the only Jewish Day School in Sacramento. He has spent 25 years in leadership positions on the board of trustees. He was also instrumental in forming an advisory board to establish, build, and manage the investments for Shalom School's endowment program.

Mr. Brodovsky has been a volunteer leader of the greater community in many ways, serving on the board of trustees of Mosaic Law Congregation, three years as president. He is currently a member of its foundation board. He is a trustee and treasurer of Hillel of Davis and Sacramento, vice president of the Trust Fund for Jewish Elderly. He has served on the board of the Jewish Community Foundation of the West, the JCRC, and is the past president of the Sacramento Junior Chamber.

Nancy Brodovsky has been a force in the Sacramento community since she married Alan and moved there in 1985. She has also been president of the board of trustees of Shalom School, and has served as a trustee for the Crocker Art Museum, FamiliesFirst, Mosaic Law Congregation, TDX, the National Breast Cancer Fund, Sacramento Jewish Federation, Sacramento Country Day School and the advisory board of Breakthrough Sacramento.

Perhaps her most high-profile role has been as the chairman of the board of directors of the M.I.N.D. Institute at University of California, Davis. The M.I.N.D. Institute is a collaborative international research center, committed to the awareness, understanding, prevention, care and cure of neurodevelopmental disorders, the most well-known of which is autism. In addition to being intimately involved in setting the course of the institute, Nancy has organized and overseen annual fund-raising events that have raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for the program.

Madam Speaker, Alan and Nancy Brodovsky have raised two fine sons even as they have devoted their time and efforts to their community. In tribute to their years of dedication, the Brodovskys will be honored by the Shalom School in March. I ask you and my colleagues to join me in commending them for their community work and wish them well in their future endeavors.

# NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION ACT OF 2009

SPEECH OF

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 23, 2010*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2314, the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act, as well as the Abercrombie Amendment, and I thank my good friend Mr. ABERCROMBIE for his diligent work on this bill.

H.R. 2314 is long overdue. Since 1959, when Hawaii was admitted to the Union as our 50th state, Hawaiian home lands—lands to which native Hawaiians are legally entitled—have been administered by the state government of Hawaii in trust with the federal government.

H.R. 2314 simply provides a process for establishing a Native Hawaiian governing entity that would represent the interests of Native Hawaiians in negotiations with the federal and state governments. It would also grant the Native Hawaiian governing entity sovereign immunity—the same authority granted to other native Indian governments.

This bill is about empowerment. Native Hawaiians deserve to be able to advocate for their self-interest in negotiations with the state and federal government.

This bill is about self-determination. Native Hawaiians deserve a say in the welfare and future of their community.

I have visited Hawaii many times, and the people of Hawaii are near and dear to my heart. They have a rich culture and a beautiful heritage that they carry on to this day. They deserve a say in their future, and they deserve an equitable remedy to their past treatment.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 2010*

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Madam Speaker, on February 22, 2010, due to weather delays on my flight from Kansas City, I did not cast a recorded vote on H.R. 4425 or H.R. 4238. If I had voted, I would have voted "yes" on both.

## PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE BUENOS AIRES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

**HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 2010*

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to all the staff at the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge. The Refuge consists of a beautiful 118,000 acres of mountains, riparian zones, and grasslands in the Southern Arizona desert and contains majestic areas such as Brown Canyon, Arivaca Cienega and the Baboquivari Mountains.

The Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge is a sanctuary for many different types of wildlife including the Pima pineapple cactus, the